Malayattur	13·0	15·0	18·0
Chendamangalam	20·53	34·16	34.59
Kumbalangi	29·0	13·0	13·0
Kallettinkara	12·95	18.31	15·89
Pazhanji	21·0	23.8	24·1
Cheruthuruthy	11·0	12·55	12·92
Kumbalam	9·0	10·0	10·38
Vadavukode	16.8	18·6	16·9
Ollur	27·8	30·6	42·21
Trikkur	10·2	8·4	17.39
Elanad	...	...	9·2
Varandarapilly	...	...	36·0

Office of the Comptroller of Accounts—shifting of.

312. Mr. P. Raman Menon.—Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) when was the office of the Comptroller of Accounts first shifted to Trichur and why;

(b) for how long was that office in Trichur before it was taken to Ernakulam again;

(c) how long was the same at Ernakulam;

(d) for how long has it been at Trichur now;

(e) how much did it cost the Government for shifting that office to Trichur from Ernakulam last time;

(f) what fresh investments or expenditures the Government have to incur on account of the proposed transfer;

(g) when did the Government decide, if they have decided, the shifting of this office back to Ernakulam?

Mr. P. V. Subramania Ayyar.—(a) In Meenam, 1083. Presumably to locate the office near the Diwan's residence which was at Trichur then.

(b) For about 15 years, i. e., till the 15th Kanni 1098.

(c) For over 10 years, i. e., till the end of Dhanu 1108.

(d) About 3 years.

(e) Rs. 1,037.

(f) The expenditure that may be required for transferring the office back to Ernakulam will be about the same amount as in (e) or probably a little more.

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(g) No decision has been made regarding the transfer.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Will there not be difficulty to find additional accomodation in Ernakulam for locating the office?

Mr. President.—That is why no decision has been made.

Jails—mark system—reasons for not following.

313. Mr. K. M. Kunhi Moideen.—Will the Government state the reasons why the mark system obtained in British Indian Jails is not followed here?

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar.—The mark system was in vogue in our Central Jail prior to 1096, but when the Jail Rules were revised, the present remission system was introduced in lieu of the mark system. By the mark system the prisoners were given one mark for good conduct per day irrespective of holidays or working days. They were also given one mark for every day's work, provided they worked satisfactorily; they will get these marks only on working days. Thus on an average a prisoner might be getting 50 marks in a month. For 24 marks thus earned the prisoner was getting a day's remission.

It is understood that the present remission system is adopted in the Madras Presidency also and that the mark system is not now in vogue there.

Mr. K. M. Kunhi Moideen.—May I know, Sir, whether every class of prisoners irrespective of their term of imprisonment obtain the benefit of this remission?

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar.—Under the present remission rules the prisoners who are convicted and who are undergoing sentence of less than one year are not entitled to any remission.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Will the Hon'ble Member inform the House whether the remission he refers to in his answer as prevalent in Madras does not apply to those serving a term of less than one year?

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar.—The jail rules here are somewhat different with regard to remission.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Am I to take it, Sir, that the practice of giving remission to prisoners who undergo imprisonment for less than one year is prevalent in Madras?

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar.—The principles of remission are the same, except that there is some slight difference in

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